# The Pyongyang Times

No. 11 (650) Weekly Saturday, March 12, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA


# THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG,

## TOGETHER WITH MEMBERS OF TAESONG CO-OP FARM, TAESONG DISTRICT, PYONGYANG, PARTICIPATES IN ELECTION OF DEPUTIES TO LOCAL POWER ORGANS

On March 4 the election of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies was held at a stirring time when all our working people, in hearty response to the New Year Address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for 1977, were adding spurs to socialist construction under the uplifted banner of three revolutions.

**That day the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with members of the Taesong Co-operative Farm, Taesong District, voted at the polling station of No. 69 Sub-constituency, Taesong District, Pyongyang, for the election of deputies to the local power organs.**

Immense were the emotion and joy of the Taesong Co-op Farm members who took part in the election honoured with the personal visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who fathered the immortal Juche idea and, brilliantly embodying it in all fields of state activities, established in this land the most advanced socialist system under which there is neither exploitation nor oppression and all are provided with genuine political freedom and rights and enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content and who published the rural theses, a great programme for building of socialist countryside, and has wisely guided the socialist rural economy to bring bumper harvest every year.

The co-op farmers of Taesong have been making arrangements for farming operations with vim and vigour to attain signal results in agricultural production so as to repay the unfathomable favour of the great leader who defined the agricultural front as one of the main fronts again this year, a year of readjustment, and has shown deep solicitude for them.

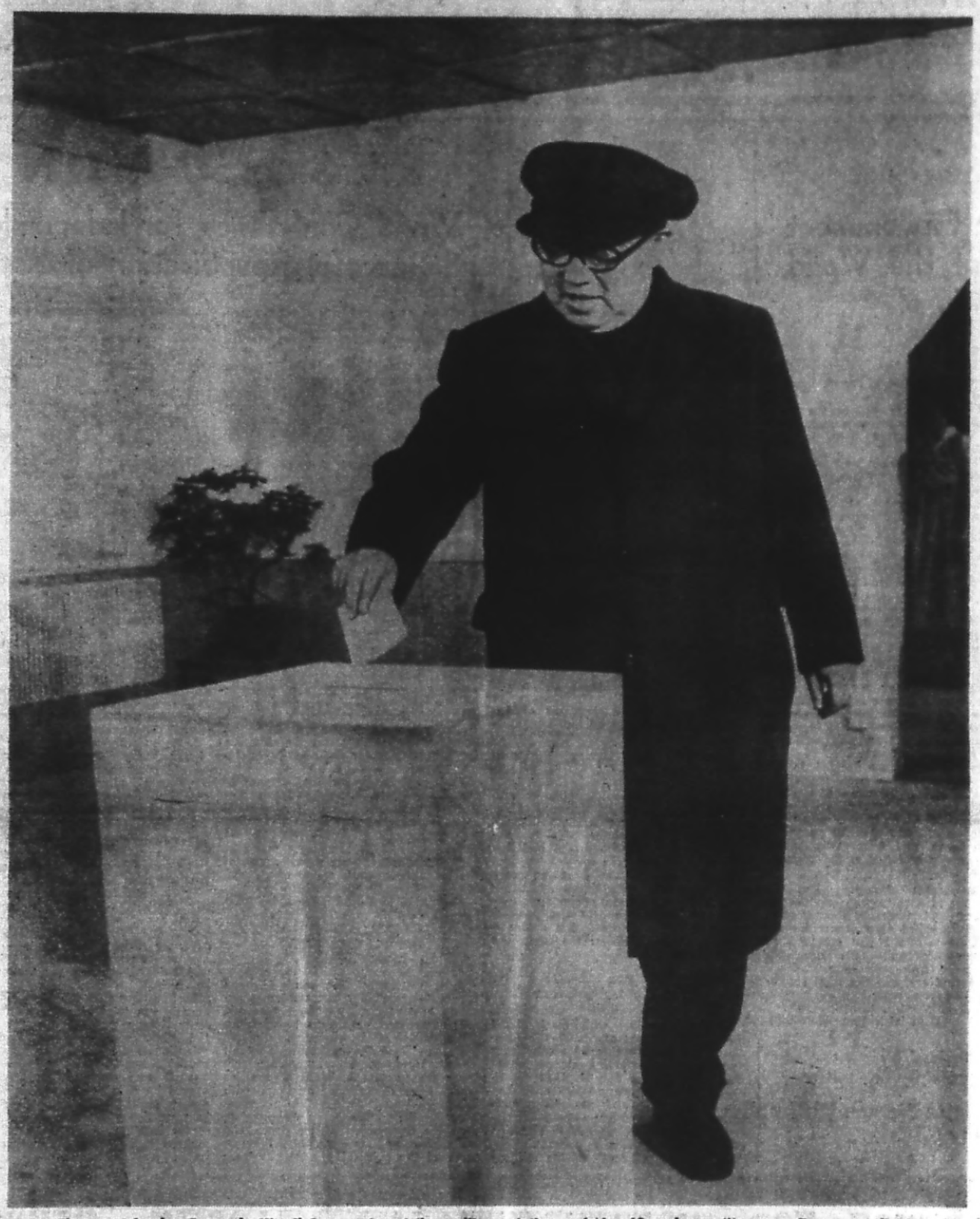
They came to the polling place from early morning. Their hearts glowed with the fervent passion to further consolidate our revolutionary power of workers and peasants and demonstrate once more to the whole world the rock-firm politico-ideological unity and cohesion of the entire people around the respected and beloved leader through the election.

The polling station was garbed in festive attire. A portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with due respect on the front wall of the voting booth where a flower gate was set up. Seen there was the slogan "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Waving high in the azure sky above the polling station was the red-and-blue flag of the Republic with a lucid five-pointed star and hanging across the yard were strings of pennants.

Also visible in the polling place were slogans reading: "Long live the socialist system of our country provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Let us all turn out to capture the 8.5 million-ton height of grain production!"

The electors, dancing and singing, were waiting for the arrival of the respected and beloved leader. Their faces registered boundless respect and reverence for and spotlessly clean and pure loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who set out on the road of revolution at an early age, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and successfully solved the question of power, the fundamental question in the revolution, and brought in a new era of great national prosperity in this land by intelligently leading the socialist revolution and socialist construction on a steadfast stand of Juche.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung votes at the polling station of No. 69 sub-constituency, Taesong district, Pyongyang, for the election of deputies to local power organs

**At 9 a.m. the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of our revolutionary power, arrived at the polling station amidst the strains of the welcome music.**

At that moment, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst out and many balloons soared high, beautifully decorating the sky.

Overcome with infinite emotion, the entire electors enthusiastically welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, raising the cheers of "manse" (hurrah) and waving overhead the flags of the Republic and bunches of bouquets.

Amid the rising cheers woman labour innovators presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with fragrant flowers carrying the unbounded veneration of all the electors of our country.

The great leader was met on the spot by Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Chon Mun Sop, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Jong Ok, O Baek Ryong, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi, Kang Song San, Kim Hwan, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, Kye Ung Tae and Yun Gi Bok; responsible personages of Pyongyang municipal Party and power organs, men of the election committee and managerial workers of the Taesong Co-op Farm.

The great leader went to the polling station, raising his hand in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic ovation of the crowd.

All the electors extended the greatest glory and the warmest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who founded our revolutionary power which inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions and has wisely led it to increase its functions and role in every way and converted our country, in a historically short space of time, into a powerful socialist state with complete political sovereignty, solid independent national economy, invincible national defence capacity for self-defence and resplendent national culture and provided our people with the infinite happiness of today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received ballots from the chairman of the sub-constituency election committee in the polling booth and voted in favour of Candidate for the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly Comrade Kim Song Un, head of the second workteam of the Taesong Co-op Farm, and Candidate for the Taesong District People's Assembly Comrade Li Gyong Hun, member of the same co-op farm.

Then the Party and government cadres and agricultural working people there cast their ballots.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung left the polling station amid a warm send-off of the electors.

All the electors who deem it the greatest happiness and highest honour to make revolution under the leadership of the great leader shouted "manse" with boundless reverence and ardent loyalty, reverentially wishing the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the reunification of the country and the eternal happiness of our people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Taesong Co-op Farm members, cherishing the present-day glory and happiness deep in their hearts, made a firm, loyal resolution to unfailingly scale the height of 8.5 million tons in grain production this year and hasten the independent reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of our revolution.

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**The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference. The message reads:**

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## First Afro-Arab Summit Conference

**Cairo**

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, send my warm congratulations and greetings to the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference and delegates of various countries present at the conference.

The first Afro-Arab Summit Conference will mark an important occasion of strengthening the unity and cooperation of the Arab and African peoples in accomplishing the common cause for the equitable solution of the question of the Middle East and acceleration of the complete liberation and unity of Africa against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism.

It is of very great significance for the heads of state of Arab and African countries to sit together at a table and consult the matters of common concern, today when the manoeuvres of the imperialists to alienate and divide the countries of the new-emerging forces are further intensified with each passing day.

The Korean people have always actively supported and encouraged the just struggle of the Arab and African peoples for the consolidation of national independence and independent development of the country against all sorts of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality and will, in the future, too, fight on firmly joining hands with them.

Convinced that the current summit conference will greatly contribute to realizing the common aspirations of the Arab and African peoples, I sincerely wish the conference excellent successes in its work.

**KIM IL SUNG**

**President**
**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

**Pyongyang, March 5, 1977**

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# 100 Per Cent Participation of Electorate in Voting
# 100 Per Cent Approval-Ballot Casting by Electorate

## Election of Deputies to Provincial, City and County People's Assemblies Held with Success

**The election of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies which started at 9 hours March 4, 1977, ended at 20 hours of the same day, according to data available from the provincial, city and county election committees throughout the country.**

**The election of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies was held victoriously in strict accordance with the "rules on the election of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" amid the high political enthusiasm of the entire working people.**

**100 per cent of the electors registered on the electors' list except those on foreign trip participated in the voting for the election of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies.**

**Those electors who could not go to the polling stations because of old age, deformity or sickness cast votes into the travelling ballot boxes.**

**100 per cent of the electors who participated in the election of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies voted for the candidates of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies registered in the constituency election committees for the election of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies.**

**This is an expression of the entire people's unbounded trust in and loyalty to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung who founded the Workers' Party of Korea, a militant and revolutionary Party with the great Juche idea as its guiding compass, built the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of Juche, established the most advanced socialist system and always leads our people along the highway of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.**

**The election of deputies to the local power organs strikingly demonstrated once again internally and externally the monolithic unity and cohesion of the whole society rallied steel-strong in one idea and one purpose around the great leader and our people's absolute support to and trust in the revolutionary power founded and guided by the great leader.**

The genuine representatives of the people who have prepared themselves as revolutionaries of Juche type struggling with all devotion for the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and the further strengthening and development of our revolutionary power were elected deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received a letter from the Organizing Committee of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, on February 21 and 22, according to a report. The letter reads:

# LETTER TO PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG

We have the honour of informing you, Mr. President, that the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held with the support of the heads of state, party leaders and prominent public figures of many countries of the world concluded its work with excellent successes.

The conference was held amid the deep interest of the world progressive people.

February 21 and 22, 1977, will mark important dates in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of your country, we believe.

The conference was attended by more than 170 representatives of parties, governments and organizations from 68 countries and international organizations.

**The attendants of the conference expressed full support to the proposals advanced by your government to realize at the earliest possible date the reunification desired by the entire Korean people.**

The attendants of the conference denounced the occupation of south Korea by the US forces.

They insisted the urgency of the withdrawal of the US forces and supported your will to settle the reunification question independently by the Korean people themselves.

The attendants of the conference pungently denounced the manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean authorities in creating the danger of a nuclear war by introducing nuclear weapons into south Korea.

The withdrawal of these arms was demanded by all the delegations.

The attendants of the conference condemned the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and called for the establishment of democracy in south Korea, the essential requisite to the creation of a favourable climate for reunification.

**The attendants of the conference welcomed the four-point proposal put forward by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on January 25, regarding it as a new affirmative measure for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.**

The conference adopted a resolution.

The conference decided to organize an international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea with a view to permanently supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The secretariat of the liaison committee is represented by 11 countries and it was decided to install its secretariat temporarily in Brussels.

The conference proposed that the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea be convened at a proper time to expand the international solidarity.

The resolution adopted at the conference will be sent to the heads of state of all countries and the UN Secretary-General.

The conference will serve as a new impulsion to the struggle of the Korean people for the just cause.

**Reaffirming our solidarity for the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of your country, we wish you, Mr. President, good health and a long life.**

**On behalf of the Organizing Committee of the Conference**

**Paulette Pierson Mathy**
**Remy Gillis**

**Brussels, February 25, 1977**

# LETTER

## to Heads of State or Government of Various Countries of the World, UN and Other International Organizations

We have the honour of sending you the text of the resolution adopted at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Brussels on February 21 and 22, 1977, with the attendance of more than 170 representatives from 68 countries and international organizations with the active support of the heads of state of many countries and political figures of the world and Belgium.

We draw your attention to the essential points of the resolution which reflects the concern of more and more government and other forces in the world, in Western countries in particular, over the continuation of the artificial division of Korea and their determination to support the legitimate struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country.

**The conference held on the basis of the rights of the people of each country to choose for themselves their economic, social and cultural system, free from interference, pressure or threat of any outside forces, expressed support to the three principles of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement which the United Nations General Assembly unanimously approved in November 1973.**

Accordingly, the conference clarified its following positions:

**1. All the US forces illegally stationed in south Korea, which keep the tension in the country, create a situation threatening peace in this region and constitute the principal obstacle to the reunification must be withdrawn without delay.**

**2. All the nuclear weapons of the US forces deployed in south Korea must be shipped out at once.**

**3. The "two Koreas" policy pursued by the US Administration and the Seoul authorities against the legitimate desire and rights of the Korean people to freely choose their own economic and social system without interference, pressure or threat of any outside forces must be rejected.**

**4. The policy of the Japanese government intended to perpetuate the split and justify the "two Koreas" policy, claiming that the security of Korea is indispensable to that of Japan, must be guarded against.**

**5. All the military aid to the Seoul "regime" and all assistance and cooperation in the nuclear field must be stopped.**

**6. All the economic and financial "aid" and all forms of support to the south Korean "regime" must be discontinued, inasmuch as it persists in the policy of fascist suppression of patriots and democratic personages and refuses to restore democratic freedom.**

**7. The just struggle of the oppressed south Korean people to restore democratic freedom, put an end to the outside forces' interference and establish the system under which they may express their political desire for reunification must be supported.**

**8. The four-point proposition dated January 25, 1977, put forward by a conference of political parties and public organizations of the DPRK with a view to convening a north-south political consultative conference represented by the political and social forces of the people of the north and south of Korea must be supported.**

The world conference decided to set up an international liaison committee to develop and coordinate on a world scale the activities for solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and temporarily install a permanent secretariat of the committee in Brussels.

The conference proposed that the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea be called at a proper time.

We hope you will pay attention to these proposals and take necessary measures for their realization.

Please find enclosed the final resolution of the conference.

With loftiest considerations

**Authorized by Organizing Committee**

**Paulette Pierson Mathy**
**Remy Gillis**

February 26, 1977

# RESOLUTION

## of World Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

**A World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Brussels (Belgium) on February 21 and 22, 1977.**

**It was convened with the support of the heads of state and political figures of many countries.**

**A Belgian supporters' committee representing principal political and philosophical currents of Belgium was organized.**

**The conference was attended by more than 170 persons from 68 countries representing the governments, political parties, trade union organizations and solidarity committees for the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.**

**A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also participated in its work.**

**The general report was presented by Ichikawa Makoto, former Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.**

**It was followed by supplementary reports on the following themes:**

**—"International Context, Danger of War, Withdrawal of the US Troops and Nuclear Armament".**

**—"The Historic Background of Division and Propositions for Reunification".**

**—"Violation of Human Rights in South Korea".**

**The purport of the conference was to arouse the world public opinion, notably the public opinion of the West European and North American countries which are not well informed of the Korean question, on the tragic situation of the Korean people divided against their will and on the threat to peace growing due to this division.**

**In order to create necessary conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and secure a durable peace in Korea, the conference demands:**

### A

**1) The immediate withdrawal of all the foreign troops, especially the American, who keep occupying south Korea under the UN cover in contravention of the spirit of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement which envisages the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of outside forces and in violation of the 1953 armistice agreement.**

**2) The replacement of the military armistice agreement with a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.**

**3) The dissolution of the "United Nations Command" in south Korea.**

**4) Conscious of the potential danger presented by the US nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, the conference demands their immediate withdrawal.**

**5) Greatly alarmed over the "collaboration" between certain states and the Seoul "regime" in the military and nuclear fields, which permits this "regime" to increase its own capacity to produce a part of its armament and gives it a means of equipping itself with military nuclear potential, it appeals to all the countries to stop granting to the Seoul "regime" licences, technique and financial assistance necessary for the construction of such munitions plants and refuse to provide this "regime" with equipment, fissionable materials and technique which would permit it to equip itself with military nuclear potential.**

**6) It warns against the Japanese government which is trying to justify the neo-colonial practices in south Korea and pursuing the splittist policy, considering that "the security of Korea is indispensable for the security of Japan".**

**7) It protests against the presence of the US military bases in Japan and their utilization as bases for military exercise and operational bases against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

**8) It denounces the manoeuvres of the US and Japanese governments and the Pak Jung Hi "regime" to perpetuate the split of the nation and fabricate "two Koreas".**

### B

1) It denounces the south Korean fascist "regime" for suppressing thousands of students, workers, peasants, religionists and politicians representing the broadest strata of the population.

It appeals to the governments of all countries of the world, particularly those governments of Western countries which have diplomatic relations with the south Korean "regime" to put pressure on the south Korean "regime" to stop the suppression of the democratic personages and patriots and the tortures of the political prisoners, release them and stop execution of political opponents.

2) It supports the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for democratic freedom and appeals to the progressive forces of Western countries to propagate this struggle on a wider scale, expose the criminal nature of the south Korean "regime" and express solidarity with the south Korean patriots in their struggle.

3) Declaring with indignation that the political, economic, financial and other "assistance" which certain countries render to the south Korean "regime" constitutes a very important factor in propping up the Seoul "regime" and encourages it to suppress even the desire of the people for the democratic rights and elementary freedom and obstructs the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it appeals to the progressive forces of these countries to put pressure upon their governments to stop any form of "aid" to the south Korean "regime".

4) It denounces the transnational corporations, particularly those of Japan, the United States and the countries of the "European Common Market" for exploiting the south Korean labour force at cheap prices.

5) It supports the struggle of the exploited south Korean working people for obtaining their basic rights as working people and appeals to the working people of the industrialized countries to express their solidarity for it.

6) It calls upon all the democratic forces to heighten vigilance against the activities of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" abroad and oppose them in their countries.

7) It denounces the tripartite "security system" of the US, Japan and south Korea and calls for a guard against the eventual penetration of the Japanese troops into south Korea in case of the withdrawal of the US troops and holds that such penetration must be curbed.

8) Recalling that the US imperialists mobilized a total of more than 300,000 south Korean troops in the war against the Vietnamese people and drawing attention to the "experiences" gained by south Korean "army" in the war against revolutionaries and the "role" played by it in the execution of the global strategy of imperialism in the past, it denounces the support of the south Korean military "advisers" to the regimes suppressing the national liberation movement.

### C

Reaffirming that all the nations have the rights to choose their own economic, social and cultural system in conformity with their will, free from outside interference and threat, the conference

**1) expresses its support to the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification laid down in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement.**

**2) demands the governments and progressive forces to widely propagate and support the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and the principles proposed by the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in August 1976.**

**3) supports the proposals made by the DPRK Government time and again, particularly the project of a north-south political consultative conference to be represented by the political parties and public circles of the north and the south, the project proposed by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on January 25, 1977, at which four-point proposal was advanced.**

**4) appeals to all the states which still fail to do this to give their support, in the United Nations, to the propositions which, within the framework of respect for the right to self-determination of the Korean people, envisage the peaceful reunification of Korea, the indispensable condition for the removal of tension and danger of conflict in this region of the world.**

**5) Affirming its support to the activities of the committees of solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it invites the democratic forces of all countries, political, trade union, religious and others, to intensify the propaganda campaign on the Korean question and strengthen solidarity with the oppressed people of south Korea by actively participating in the work of these committees.**

The conference proposes the convocation of the Second World Conference Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People with a view to expanding the solidarity movement.

6) It announces the formation of an international liaison committee for strengthening solidarity with the Korean people.

# WORLD CONFERENCE FOR INDEPENDENT AND PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA HELD IN BRUSSELS, CAPITAL OF BELGIUM, WITH LARGE ATTENDANCE

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, on February 21 and 22 with a large attendance.

For the successful proceeding of the conference an international supporters' committee was formed with Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, Romulo Escobar Betancourt, President of the Panama University and Special Adviser to the Head of State, and others.

An international preparatory committee was formed to prepare the work of the conference.

Attending the conference together with the members of the international preparatory committee were Party delegations, government delegations, public organization delegations, delegations and representatives of the committees for supporting Korea's reunification from 68 countries—the Congo, Mozambique, Norway, Japan, Italy, Canada, Egypt, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Democratic Yemen, Libya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, France, Chile, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Guinea, Algeria, West Germany, Argentina, Britain, Austria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, the United States, Palestine, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Netherlands, West Sahara, Tanzania, Belgium, Benin, Burundi, the Sudan and Greece—representatives of World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Organization of Journalists, the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the World Council of Peace, the Arab Lawyers Association and other international organizations, many parliamentarians and prominent public figures of various countries.

It was also attended by foreign diplomatic representatives and men of the press in Brussels.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Sok Gi was invited to attend the conference.

**At the first-day sitting of the conference the head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea courteously conveyed a message of greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.**

**When the message of the great leader was read out, the entire attendants of the conference broke into a loud applause that rocked the conference hall.**

**A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted in the name of the Organizing Committee of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.**

Introduced at the conference were messages sent by Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party, Louis Vingeit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium, the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Togolese People's Rally, Alexander Grey Zulu, General Secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and Party and government leaders of various other countries, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Asian Christian Peace Conference, the General Union of Workers of Algeria, the Central Federation of Workers' Unions of Sweden, Ranbir Singh, deputy chief of the parliamentarian group of the National Congress Party of India and Chairman of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, international organizations, public organizations, committees for supporting Korea's reunification, friendship organizations and prominent public figures of various countries wishing the conference success in its work.

Ichikawa Makoto, former Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and now its Adviser who is Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a general report at the conference on behalf of the international preparatory committee of the conference.

The attendants of the conference warmly welcomed the report.

Supplementary reports were made at the conference respectively by Andre Aubry, Communist Senator of France, on the subject "International Context, Danger of War, Withdrawal of the US Troops and Nuclear Armament," by Karen Gel-

(Continued on Page 3)

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, with a large attendance

# Let Us Raise Higher International Voices Demanding Peace and Reunification of Korea

## General Report of Ichikawa Makoto, Ex-Chairman of Sohyo of Japan and Its Present Adviser, at World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (Gist)

Ichikawa Makoto, Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who is ex-Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and now its adviser, made a general report at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, which was held in Brussels, on behalf of the International Preparatory Committee of the Conference, according to a report.

That overseas delegates gather on a suprapartisan basis to discuss as an important matter the Korean problem, part and parcel of the international situation, is of historic significance for an international expansion of solidarity movements to support Korea's reunification and for the safeguarding of Asian and world peace, he said.

He emphasized:

"The Korean problem is a matter of ending the tragic division of the Korean nation which has been forced by the American imperialists for the last 30 years and more since the war. It is a question of reunifying the territory and the nation of Korea who has lived with one and the same common language, customs and culture. It is indeed a very important issue of restoring the Korean people's sovereignty throughout the Korean peninsula."

In the first part of his report he referred to the danger of a war breaking out again on the Korean peninsula.

He noted that the south Korean authorities, following the "two Koreas" policy pursued by the United States, are suppressing the desire of the south Korean people for reunification and have completed a "war posture," drumming up the non-existent "imminent threat of southward invasion".

Saying that the United States declared south Korea to be its "forward defence zone" and is determined to maintain it as the last colonial stronghold in Asia, he pointed out:

After its withdrawal from Viet Nam, the United States increased its troop strength in south Korea to 42,000 by introducing 4,000 more troops. The United States has introduced into south Korea large quantities of nuclear warheads, nuclear missiles, "Phantoms," new-type tanks, high-speed vessels, solid fuel rockets and other sophisticated military supplies. The nuclear warheads stock-piled in south Korea now have a combined yield 820-1,000 times as powerful as the atomic bomb dropped over Hiroshima.

Under the Korean operation plan, nuclear-armed US fighter-bombers are alerted for action at bases on the US mainland, in Japan proper and in Okinawa, with huge cargo planes ready to transport necessary nuclear weapons and troops, and the US 7th Fleet is prepared to move into the Korean front.

Disclosing that the Japanese militarists are overtly joining and collaborating with the United States in its war policy against Asia, he said:

The United States and the Japanese government authorities set up the "Japan-US Defense Cooperative Sub-committee" under the "Japan-US Security Consultative Council" on the basis of the "Japan-US Security Pact," taking steps to mobilize Japan's "Self-Defence Forces" in a new Korean war and thereby creating a virtual "Japan-US-south Korea joint military operational system". In keeping with this, the Japanese government worked out the so-called "new defense plan" after fiscal year 1977 and is getting ready to respond to it forthwith.

He continued:

While rapidly strengthening the preparations for a war on the Korean peninsula under the "US-Japan-south Korea joint military operational system," the United States reorganized all the units into an attack posture and concentrated large quantities of nuclear weapons and over 400,000 troops along the Military Demarcation Line and is frequently staging war exercises.

A series of military moves by the US army at the time of the "Panmunjom incident" on August 18 last year—smooth and quick shift of air force and navy to the Military Demarcation Line and its sea-area from the mainland of the United States, from Guam Island, from Kadena base of Okinawa, and the Yokosuka naval base— clearly demonstrated to us that the United States has completed war preparations and is biding its time for invading north Korea.

He stressed:

"The tension of military situation in the Korean peninsula is fraught with the grave danger of provoking a war in Asia and extending it to the world, if we fail to prevent the provocations by the United States and by the south Korean authorities."

In the second part of his report Ichikawa Makoto brought to full light the fascist repression of human rights by the south Korean authorities.

He said:

Under the patronage of the United States, the south Korean authorities are running wild in an attempt to find a way out of isolation and crisis in the suppression of the people and the war provocation manoeuvring and becoming frantic in the fascist crackdown on the south Korean patriots and progressive personages in all walks of life and are pushing ahead with the preparations to provoke war on the DPRK.

"The past years till today since Pak Jung Hi seized 'power' through a 'military coup' can be called a history of bloodshedding which saw the whole of south Korea blanketed with a network of army, police and spies of the 'Central Intelligence Agency' and reduced it to a living hell of terror and oppression," he noted.

He listed instances to expose the sanguinary violation of human rights and tyranny in south Korea, he said:

Since the "military coup d'etat" the Pak "regime" arrested and imprisoned more than 6,000 progressive-minded people affiliated with different political parties and social organizations. In a matter of less than one month, it arrested and imprisoned a total of over 100,000 democrats and patriotic advocates of reunification, most of whom were tried and sentenced to capital punishment or heavy penalties.

How unscrupulous the south Korean authorities are in the oppression moves is clear from the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cooked up the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," the "case of the Liberation Strategic Party," the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing the South," the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" and other "cases," massacred many patriotic figures who advocated peaceful reunification and arrested and imposed penalties on over 40 signatories of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" including opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate.

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique also framed up the "case of a campus spyring from Japan" and the "campus spyring case" and are constantly oppressing "south Korean" students, professors and researchers in Japan, he said: Many "south Koreans" in Japan are being imprisoned and placed to the danger of death under the fabricated "cases".

He cited concrete instances to expose the suppression of believers, youth and students, press organs and foreigners.

He pointed out:

We cannot allow the medieval barbarity and "supermodernized" torture methods of the slaughter-politics of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" of south Korea for their brutality, ferocity and cruelty. The political system of south Korea is the most undemocratic system of dictatorship and fascism.

Now the Pak "regime" brings its nature to light in the world so further as to step up its isolation.

In order that human dignity, respect for human rights, freedom and democracy be guaranteed, the repressive terror politics must be immediately stopped and all the patriotic political prisoners be immediately set free in south Korea.

In the third part of his report Ichikawa Makoto dwelt on the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of Korea.

He emphasized:

Since the first days of the artificial division of the territory and the nation caused by the occupation of south Korea by US forces, the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made every sincere effort to have the reunification of the country achieved peacefully on a democratic principle and independently.

The reunification of divided Korea is the biggest national task of the fifty million Korean people.

Clarifying the stand with regard to the question of reunification, President Kim Il Sung stated:

**"We have consistently maintained that Korea's reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully on democratic principles without any interference from outside forces."**

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a new five-point policy of national reunification, driven by the singlehearted desire to overcome the difficulties, in complex circumstances in which the prospects for reunification became discouraging. The four-point national salvation proposal was decided at the Joint Meeting of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations on January 25.

Ichikawa Makoto said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced specific proposals for reunification more than 150 times and has made all sincere efforts for their realisation.

The reporter pointed out that contrary to the sustained efforts of the Government of the DPRK the United States and the authorities of south Korea are persistently scheming to obstruct the reunification of Korea and perpetuate the split of the nation.

The reporter stressed:

The United States and the authorities of south Korea have no will to accept the fair and aboveboard proposals of the DPRK for reunification and are obdurately sticking to the manoeuvres to keep Korea divided permanently and create "two Koreas".

The south Korean "regime" is dependent upon the United States and has no sovereignty. Accordingly, it has no negotiating power for reunification.

Therefore, it is safe to say that the US government is held responsible for all the criminal acts of the south Korean authorities in endangering peace in Korea and hampering her reunification. The United States is the very author of the division.

Stressing that the withdrawal of all the US troops from the Korean peninsula is most important for the reunification of Korea, he said: "The independent reunification of Korea must be the work of the Korean people themselves, in which no foreign interference is permitted."

In the fourth part of the report Ichikawa Makoto referred to the tasks for the solution of the Korean problem.

Saying that the grave situation created at present in Korea is fraught with the serious danger of a war breaking out again, he stressed: It is imperative to check and frustrate with the cooperation of the world people who love peace and justice the war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the Pak "regime" of south Korea and strengthen international support for peace in Korea and her reunification.

He emphasized:

In order to settle the Korean problem peacefully, it is essential to put an end to all kinds of American interference in Korea among others.

To this end, it is important to have the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly faithfully implemented, calling for the disbandment of the "UN Command" in south Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag and all the military operational equipment and the replacement of the present truce accord with a peace agreement.

He said:

In the name of the world conference, we should call for the implementation of the following proposals to President Carter of the United States:

(1) To accept at once the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on convening a meeting to conclude a peace agreement,

(2) To implement fully the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly,

(3) To stop the economic and other assistances to the anti-popular and oppressive "government" in south Korea and accelerate the democratization of this area,

(4) To withdraw the US troops from south Korea, dismantle all nuclear bases there and totally ship nuclear weapons out of there.

It is important to organize joint action in all countries of the world for demanding the realization of the above-said four proposals.

We demand that the authorities of south Korea stop immediately the violation of human rights and oppression of the patriotic and progressive personages and immediately release all the patriotic political prisoners in south Korea.

It is important that the question of Korea's reunification should be left to the Korean people themselves so that it may be settled by themselves on the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity— and without any outside interference.

What is important for the peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves is that any country should refrain from advocation of the maintenance of the status quo in Korea and from interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea.

He stressed that "in order to enable the Korean people to reunify their country peacefully by themselves, we feel the urgency of solidarity movements to be organised effectively on a world-wide scale by the peoples of all countries in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

He said:

In his New Year Address President Kim Il Sung noted with great pleasure that the solidarity movement is growing day by day among the progressive peoples all over the world in support and encouragement of the cause of Korea's reunification and pointed out that it is very important to strengthen unity and solidarity with the progressive peoples of the world for the realisation of the historic cause of national reunification.

In response to such expectation, we should strengthen solidarity with the Korean people struggling to achieve the reunification of the country.

Saying that with the world conference as an occasion, it is necessary to organize a world liaison body to support Korea's reunification, Ichikawa Makoto proposed to create such a liaison body.

In his report Ichikawa Makoto stressed the need to unite to bring as early as possible the victory of the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

(Continued from Page 2)

len, foreign news editor of the US paper "Guardian" and delegate of the Guardian Committee in Support of Korean Reunification, on the subject "The Historic Background of Division and Propositions for Reunification" and by Basso, Member of the Senate of Italy and Chairman of the International Organization for the Rights and Liberation of the People, on the subject "Violation of Human Rights in South Korea".

The head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea made a congratulatory speech.

Speeches were made at the first- and second-day sittings of the conference by Den Hideo, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Director of the International Department of the Party, Guha R., Vice-President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Levaux Marcel, Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Communist Party of Belgium, Abdul Gafour Gani, Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Iraq, Prokvca, Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance of Guinea-Bissau, the delegate of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, the delegate of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Lopez Salinas A., Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, Domingos Lopez, delegate of the Communist Party of Portugal, Abramovicz A., Member of the Leadership of the Confederation of Labour of France, Milosevic Milutin, Member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, Abdel Ferrah M., Member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of West Sahara, Trombadori A., Communist Member of the Parliament of Italy, Levant V., Professor of Political Science of Canada, Katayanagi Ryokichi, Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Shilig M., Chief of the Conference Section of the Arab Socialist Union of Libya, Tachiki Hiroshi, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Japan Communist Party and Member of the House of Councillors, Khawaja Abdur Rasheed, Member of Provincial Committee of the Pakistan People's Party, Guyot R., Member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and Member of the Senate of France, Iraida Montalbo, Deputy Secretary General of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, Trambowsky Gustav, Member of the Leadership of the German Communist Party, Garcia Olivera J., Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, Najmeh E., Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria, Pattas Steorge, delegate of the Socialist Party of Greece, the delegate of the Socialist Party of Chile, Nabi Belkacem, Member of the Leadership of the National Liberation Front of Algeria, Rodriguez R., Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, Oblitas Jimenez A., Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru, Gustafsson Nils-Eric, Member of the Parliament of Sweden, Mattmann Peter, Member of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organizations, Mantoouvalos Jean, delegate of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior), Osheish M., Member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization of Democratic Yemen, Reverend Christie Rosa, Deputy Secretary General of the Christian Peace Conference, Hardju, Bureau Member of the World Council of Peace, Deidre Griswold, Member of the US-Out-of Korea Committee of Youth against War and Fascism, Keita May, Guinean Ambassador to Italy, Khader N., delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Jose Antonio, head of the government delegation of Mozambique, the delegate of the Arab Workers' Union, Razabim Bahiny J., Malagasy Ambassador to Belgium, Sako B., Chairman of the Malian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, Spilimbergo Jorge, General Secretary of the Left Popular Front of Argentina, the delegate of Morocco, Sylla Yousouf, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Senegal, Niyungeko Jonathas, Member of the Executive Bureau of the Party of National Union and Progress of Burundi, Mohammed el Hassan Shamo, Chairman of the Society for Study of Socialism of the Socialist Union of the Sudan, Chalon Bongkamant, Director of the National Broadcasting Corporation of Laos and Secretary and Member of the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The conference decided to organize an international liaison committee for strengthening solidarity with the Korean people and install temporarily in Brussels the secretariat of the international liaison committee represented by 11 countries.

The conference also proposed that the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea be opened at a proper time to further expand and develop the international solidarity movement.

**A resolution of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and a letter to the heads of state or government of various countries and the United Nations and other international organizations were adopted amid a loud applause of the attendants at the last-day sitting of the conference.**

Attendants of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium

# "The Control of Its Own Destiny Be at Last Acknowledged to Korea"

## Supplementary Report Made by Andre Aubry, Communist Senator of France, at World Conference (Gist)

Andre Aubry, Communist Senator of France, made a supplementary report on the subject "International Context, Danger of War, Withdrawal of the US Troops and Nuclear Armament", at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Brussels.

The supplementary report says:

The Korean issue is a part of all the great problems of our times.

Korea is a nation which takes root into a millenary history, into a long territorial unity, into a language and a civilization of vigorous originality. For 32 years, the country was divided, shall we say quartered, by what was meant to be a temporary demarcation line and is in fact the most unbreakable border of our times.

Korea remains a zone of severe tension, a fire brand, a real powder magazine.

The United States of America keeps in the south of the 38th parallel an armed force of over 42,000 soldiers, supported by the vast logistic apparatus built by the Defence Department in Guam as well as in the Japanese archipelago, around Okinawa settings.

"The American Defence Information Centre" has acknowledged that a considerable stock of nuclear weapons and of mass destruction means is stored in south Korea, including 192 atomic bombs flown by Phantom F.4 bombers, 12 atomic caps for "Sergeant" earth-sky missiles, etc.

At the same time, the USA keeps providing Seoul army with important military equipment. These deliveries amounted, for the short period from June 1975 to May 1976, to 633 million dollars. They tend to bring up to date an army of 700,000 soldiers.

The south Korean army "training" is intensive and brutal. "Joint drills" of the south Korean, US and Japanese troops are extremely frequent.

Concentration of weapons and of considerable troops (400,000 men on a war footing 24 hours a day are set out along the Demarcation Line) permanent over military training, "anti-communist" hysteria that is inculcated, all these factors may, at any time and in spite of the existence of Armistice Commission, throw out sparks that could set the whole thing ablaze.

The menace of war is real, and is the more so big as nuclear weapons are stored and as Seoul dictatorship does not conceal its claim for possessing nuclear armaments.

One cannot but recall the "declarations" of Schlesinger and Rumsfeld, America defence spokesmen, on June 20, 1975 and May 27, 1976, who deliberately contemplated the possibility of using atomic weapons in case of a conflict in Korea.

The American leaders legitimate the presence of their troops and the help they give to the Seoul "regime" by asserting that Korea is part of the USA "advanced defence line" and by alleging a "menace of aggression from the north".

Who can maintain that the USA could be attacked by the people of Korea, who is numerically, militarily and technologically smaller, who lives at thousand kilometers from the US mainland?

The opposite hypothesis could be more exact, for the presence of American troops keeps up a dangerous source of tension from which a nuclear war could emerge.

As we all know it, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made precise and repeated proposals in favour of the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPR of Korea and the USA.

The leaders of Japan have alleged, in official "statements" and in international documents, that the security of the archipelago was subordinate to that of south Korea.

On the contrary, one clearly sees that this theme is used as a justification for the increasing economic hold of big Japanese firms on the south Korean economy and for the more and more intimate military concert between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

The assertion about a "menace of aggression from the north" is based upon a falsification of history and, more precisely, of the origins of the Korean war.

The Government of the DPR of Korea has put forward, several times, detailed and constructive proposals on the stoppage of arms race and armament reduction.

These proposals rest upon three principles, to be respected for the reunification of Korea, and which had been accepted by the authorities of the south in the important joint statement of July 4, 1972.

The recent proposal for the convocation of a North-South Political Consultative Conference to discuss the problems to solve on the basis of these principles, (a proposal included in the call issued by the important Conference of Political Parties and Public Organizations held in Pyongyang on January 25, 1977). This recent proposal represents a new initiative of far-reaching effect in the prospect of the quick reunification of an independent and pacific Korea.

Consequently, the presence of American troops in south Korea appears as a prime cause for tension in that part of the world. Whether one chooses or not, it stands in the way of pacific and independent reunification of Korea. Voluntarily or not, it allows the repression led in the south against patriots and democrats, a repression which, among others, strikes many religious believers. Here are numerous reasons to ask for the implementation of the resolution passed at the 30th session of the General Assembly of the UNO which deals with the dissolution of the "United Nations Headquarters in south Korea", the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We are fully prepared to support every step forward provided that it will permit new steps, new strides on the way of the pacific and independent reunification of Korea.

What is conventionally called the Korean issue is an important problem of our times. In its center lies the future of the peace-looking people. There also lies the issue of the stop of arms race and of peace. That is why it is urgent, for the interest of the Korean people as well as of our peoples, that the control of its own destiny be at last acknowledged to Korea.

# We Shall Persevere in Our Task Until the People of US Take Their Place in Demanding Withdrawal of Foreign Troops from South Korea

## Supplementary Report Made by US Delegate Karen Gellen at World Conference (Gist)

Karen Gellen, foreign news editor of the US paper "Guardian" and delegate of the Guardian Committee in Support of Korean Reunification, made a supplementary report headlined "Historic Background of Division and Propositions for Reunification" at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, according to a report.

He said:

I bring to you our commitment to struggle to the end for the removal of US troops and armaments from Korea and for the independent, peaceful reunification of that beautiful land and its heroic, industrious people.

As Americans we recognize our special responsibilities in this regard—and we intend to fulfil them.

Since 1945, US imperialism has been the principal cause of Korea's national division; the principal cause of the war danger that exists today; the principal cause of the wretched misery that has been imposed on the masses of people in south Korea by a succession of fascist, puppet leaders manipulated by strings that extend half-way around the world to Washington.

During this time, the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party, have transformed the northern half of Korea into a prosperous and advanced socialist society.

Now hidden behind its ill-gotten UN "credentials", US imperialism set about to forever secure southern Korea as Washington's domain, perpetuating the "temporary" division of 1945 into what it hoped would become a historic split into "two Koreas".

While Washington and its political dependants in Tokyo began to carve up south Korea into economic fiefdoms for them to plunder under the dictatorial rule of Pak Jung Hi, a former officer in the Japanese "imperial army" who joined the colonialists in subjugating Korea.

He is today a monarch on a shaky "throne" protected from the wrath of the people only by his masters in Washington and their armies, weapons and money.

He is thoroughly despised by all but the comprador class.

The DPRK has put forward one reasonable proposal after another for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

And time after time the Pak "regime", under the control of the US government, has rejected or sabotaged each proposal.

The world, however, is changing.

In the United Nations and in all honest world bodies, the cause of Korean reunification is receiving greater and greater support while the imperialists are on the defense, forced to put forward such preposterous schemes as "two Koreas" or to prattle about so-called "threats of aggression from the north".

All the time they themselves are building up their supply of nuclear weapons in south Korea and instigating countless provocations.

Forced by internal south Korean and changing world opinion to make some response to the DPRK's reunification proposals, dictator Pak Jung Hi was obliged to sign the July 1972 North-South Joint Statement between the separated halves of the country.

Pak Jung Hi subsequently sabotaged the statement but its three principles remain as a guideline for eventual reunification. The three principles of national reunification formulated by President Kim Il Sung are independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The reporter stressed that of his many speeches and writings on the question of reunification, President Kim Il Sung's speech at a Pyongyang mass rally on June 23, 1973, is among the most important.

In this speech the great leader laid down as an epochal national salvation proposal for preventing a national split and reunifying the country the five-point policy the keynote of which is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, he said.

The reporter referred to the justice of the policy.

The reporter continued:

As one method of creating conditions that would lead toward reunification the DPRK has repeatedly expressed its willingness to convert the Korean Armistice Agreement with the US into a peace agreement on the condition that the US withdraw its armed forces. The US has yet to even reply to such a proposal.

In place of answering the DPRK's call for a peace agreement between Pyongyang and Washington the US has instructed Pak Jung Hi to offer the DPRK a so-called "non-aggression treaty," which the DPRK has scorned for good reason. Such a "treaty" would constitute recognition of the existence of "two Koreas".

The DPRK's most recent move toward reunification was a "letter to political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas" adopted at a "Joint Meeting of Political Parties and Public Organizations" in Pyongyang January 25, 1977.

The letter proposed the four-point proposal.

The non-aligned countries are now strongly behind the DPRK. And the trend within the United Nations now definitely leans toward the Pyongyang government.

Much work remains to be done internationally to create an overwhelming worldwide mandate against imperialism and its puppets and for the DPRK's reunification proposal.

It is especially important for all progressive and democratic forces in the capitalist countries to increase their solidarity with the DPRK and with the demand for withdrawal of US troops and armaments from south Korea for the reunification of all Korea.

This is particularly important in my own country, the United States—over the last several years the movement in favour of the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the reunification of Korea has grown stronger.

On behalf of the Guardian newspaper, its Committee in Support of Korean Reunification, the various support committees that have developed in the last few years and progressive and enlightened democratic forces in our country, I pledge that we shall persevere in this task until the people of the US take their place shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Korea and all the world in demanding withdrawal of foreign troops and arms from south Korea and in supporting the reunification of Korea.

# I Call for a More Vehement International Condemnation of the Violation of Human Rights in South Korea

## Supplementary Report of Basso, Member of Senate of Italy and Chairman of International Organization for the Rights and Liberation of the People at World Conference (Gist)

Basso, Member of the Senate of Italy and Chairman of the International Organization for the Rights and Liberation of the People, made a supplementary report entitled "Violation of Human Rights in South Korea" at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Brussels.

In the supplementary report, he summarized objectively, enumerating materials, the atrocities committed in Korea by the US troops and the south Korean authorities and the violation of human rights in south Korea.

He said:

As for the atrocities committed by the US troops and their stooges during the period of the Korean war (1950-1953), it is necessary to recall a report made by an investigation group dispatched by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in that period.

In March 1952 the investigation group visited areas where the US imperialist aggression troops had occupied temporarily and investigated the shuddering massacre committed by these troops and their stooges there.

According to the findings of the investigation group, they put peaceable people to electric torture, fire torture and water torture and in the end shot and bayoneted them to death, suffocated or buried them alive or killed by throwing them into fire.

They murdered even prisoners of war and used chemical and bacteriological weapons.

My reference to these facts is to throw a revealing light on the nature of the US bellicose elements who suffered the most ignominious defeat in history and of those who hold "power" in south Korea.

Noting that the truculent "regime" of south Korea has fabricated all brands of evil laws and systematically suppressed opposition parties and arrested people on groundless charges and tortured and murdered them, to prop up itself, a typical dependent "regime," he said:

It is necessary, he emphasized, to mention how other evil laws have been cooked up and enforced after the retrogressive revision of the "constitution" in 1962.

The "constitution" of south Korea is nothing but a camouflage for misleading public opinion. The south Korean "regime" is that of a "state" of police dictatorship from every point of view.

The student movement is banned, opposition politicians and religious men are behind bars and many people have been forced to go overseas.

Even lawyers and judges are under consistent watch of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and police.

All the "laws" and "constitution" of south Korea are solely aimed at strengthening dictatorship. The "military martial law" is invoked to totally suppress all the opposition forces.

The "revitalized constitution" is a shameful cover for legally concealing tyranny and arbitrariness.

This tells us that there has appeared a "state" in which only Pak Jung Hi can make "laws".

In the first half of 1963 dictator "president" manufactured a large number of "laws".

These "laws" run counter to international law and serve to unconditionally persecute people demanding democracy.

All the opposition parties are subject to restriction in their activities by persecution and threat.

Saying that the south Korean "laws" are distinguished from those of other countries for their cruelty, he continued:

They include a provision on the establishment of a "military tribunal," which suggests that most brutal, anti-popular apparatus has been brought into shape.

Article 1 of "emergency decree No. 1" stipulates that no one shall deny, oppose, distort or slander the "constitution".

And its second article bans the demand, initiation, proposal or petition for an amendment or abrogation of the "constitution".

Article 4 bans propaganda and agitation of activities prohibited in the afore-said articles.

Then it bans any act provoking the "president," which reveals the intention of the tyrant to defend all the criminal acts of his own by justifying his arbitrary acts.

Reading the provisions and items of the "emergency decrees," one is struck by the manifestation of incredibly ridiculous and unlimited arbitrariness.

Saying that Pak Jung Hi resorts to a ruthless repressive policy to attain his goal earlier, he went on:

The "amendment to the criminal law" was rammed through the "national assembly" in a twinkle on March 19, 1975.

The "president" is empowered to change chiefs of the groupings and organizations falling out of favour with him and to scrap even "laws" which were passed at the "national assembly" and adopt new ones.

He is also empowered to nullify any administrative powers and change them.

Thus the elementary political and citizen's rights are violated.

The absolute powers of the supreme dictator were further strengthened with the recent increase of the authority of the "military tribunal".

The violation of the human rights by the Seoul "regime" is not of temporary nature but of a systematic, permanent and criminal nature.

Such violation of human rights is a manifestation of the overall "policy" of the south Korean "regime" of which an anti-popular "state" is characteristic.

Such violation of human rights is nazi criminal act. All the criminal acts are carried out and encouraged under the instructions of the "state" organs, as they are linked with "government" organs.

He said:

A report of investigation written by the Amnesty International clearly long ago laid bare the systematic and continued violation of human rights by the Seoul "regime" and it points to murder and tortures of opposition figures.

This condemnation remains fully valid today. Because, as we have already studied, the suppressive apparatus adopted in 1974 has been reinforced by "emergency decree No. 9".

Therefore, I declare on the basis of sufficient materials about the grave crimes committed in recent years:

Holding that such acts are a violation of article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 9 of the international convention on the freedom of speech and expression, article 10 of the general declaration on the rights of each individual entitled to an independent and fair trial, article 15 of the international convention on the return of rights in accordance with the criminal procedure code, article 5 of the general declaration and article 7 of the international convention on the ban on cruel and inhuman treatment, I call for a more vehement international condemnation of the violation of human rights in south Korea as the Amnesty International said in its conclusion in 1974.

The struggle against the violation of human rights in south Korea must be intensified and the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea be actively supported.

# South Korean People of Various Strata Hold Massive Anti-"Government" Meetings

According to foreign press reports from Seoul, south Korean religious men and other people of various strata gathered at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul for an anti-"government" meeting. This took place on March 1, 58th anniversary of the anti-Japanese March First Popular Uprising.

That day coincided with the previous year's anti-"government" meeting attended by personages from political, religious and academic circles as well as the people of all walks of life and the publication of a "declaration for democracy and national salvation".

The meeting brought together over 1,600 persons. They included Fr. Kim Sung Hun and Fr. Chang Dok Pil related to signers of the said declaration, who participated in it in the capacity of sponsorship, defying a cordon of police, and Roman Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun and other Christians who are fighting against fascism and in defence of democracy and human rights.

Ringing out from the meeting hall were loud shouts protesting the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist suppression and violation of human rights and calling for the release of the illegally imprisoned personages.

On the morning of that day, there took place at the Christian Hall in Chongro district, Seoul, a meeting opposing fascism and demanding democracy and the release of the imprisoned personages.

The anti-"government" and anti-fascist meetings were held under the conditions of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's obstructionist schemes and intensified suppressive measures.

A report said that the house of democrat Kim Dae Jung was surrounded by more than 10 puppet plain-clothes men from the night preceding March 1 and no access was allowed to his house to inhabitants and journalists.

Former "ROK President" Yun Bo Son under house arrest was under the surveillance of some 15 policemen. Similar measures were taken against Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon, pastor Li Hae Dong, former university professor An Byong Mu, former "Foreign Minister" Chong Il Hyong and others involved in a "declaration for democracy and national salvation".

Li U Jong, Chairman of the Women Christians Federation of South Korea, and wife of pastor Mun Ik Hwan, signer of the said declaration, were arrested before they entered the meeting hall around which a tight police cordon was placed. The policemen's vicious acts aroused a strong feeling of protest among the assembled persons.

The meetings showed once again that the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits can in no way dampen the fighting spirit of the south Korean people, though they bare their fangs and show their claws in their efforts to check the people's struggle against the "government" and for democracy.

**Li Jin Su**

# Smith Racist Clique's Desperate Efforts

According to a report, the Smith racist clique of Rhodesia recently committed an atrocious brutal act, murdering 8 Negro patriots confined in Salisbury prison.

Meanwhile, they are now randomly pressganging the inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 50, obviously aimed at intensifying crackdown on the embattled Zimbabwe people. On February 16 a spokesman of the Smith racist army declared that an "uninhabited zone" covering a width of 30 km was set up along the border line between Rhodesia and Botswana and warned that "any one who enters this zone without permission will be shot". As was already reported, similar zones were established in the eastern and northeastern areas bordering on Mozambique.

These moves are an open challenge to the Zimbabwe people who fight for the country's genuine liberation and independence and to the world's fair public opinion. And this shows that the racists bagan to reveal their beast-like nature. It is an open secret that in accordance with the script of the imperialists, they, while gaining time under the pretext of "transfer of power to the Negro majority party" and "talks", had already launched upon the sinister enterprise to stamp out the just cause of the Zimbabwe people and realize their ambition for long-term office.

This bespeaks how desperately they are trying to save themselves from imminent doom.

As is widely known, the successive military activities by the patriots and other people of Zimbabwe in wide areas covering almost the whole of Rhodesia are dealing irretrievable, heavy blows, both political and military, at the racialists. Particularly to be noted here is the recent creation of a Zimbabwe people's patriotic front, which has carried their liberation struggle onto a new stage of development.

Strong support to and solidarity for the righteous cause of the Zimbabwe people are increasingly voiced by the states of African Front and other African countries and the progressive nations the world over.

Hit hard and isolated within and without, the Smith racists have hopelessly enmeshed themselves in quagmire from which they cannot escape and their days are numbered.

Their present move is nothing but a last-minute manoeuvre of those who are scared by the torrential tide of the recent developments.

At present the imperialists' huge military aid is being pumped into Rhodesia in an attempt to maintain the racist regime which is shaking to its very foundation and to stamp out the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has declared:

**"Victory will surely go to a people who fight for a righteous cause under the banner of justice."**

With no machination can the enemy stave off the vigorous advance of the Zimbabwe people who have turned out in the struggle, convinced of the justness of their cause and who are enlisting support and encouragement from the African people and the progressive people the world over. The crimes committed by the imperialists and the Smith clique will further precipitate their own doom and isolation.

The day is not far off when the cursed rule of the racists will be swept out of existence and the Zimbabwe people will achieve final victory.

**Chin Pyong**

# DUP Figures of South Korea Strongly Demand Resignation of Pak "Regime"

## Resolution and Other Document Adopted, Demonstration Held

Figures of the Democratic Unification Party of south Korea held a central standing committee meeting at the headquarters of the Party in the central district of Seoul on March 5 and adopted a resolution demanding "revocation of emergency decrees," "release of the detained democratic figures" and "freedom of speech and political party activities," according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The meeting attended by the boss and other leading members of the Party adopted a "letter to the people" in the name of the Chairman of the Central Standing Committee. In the letter they "bitterly criticized" the treacherous and fascist crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and strongly called for freedom and democracy, the report said.

At the end of the meeting Party boss Ryang Il Dong and more than 50 members of the Party staged a street domonstration. The director of the international department of the Party and two other Party members who were in the ranks of demonstrators repeatedly chanted through megaphones slogans demanding the "withdrawal of the Pak regime".

The demonstrators clashed with some 90 puppet riot policemen and plain-clothes detectives who had been posted around the Party headquarters building. The gangsters committed such an outrage as taking Ryang Il Dong and more than 20 Party members by police truck.

Enraged at this, the figures of the Party declared that they would put up a sit-in at the Party headquarters building till the illegally arrested colleagues have been set free.

What merits attention is that this is the first time for a south Korean political party to stage an "organized street demonstration" under the fascist "emergency decrees", the report added.

Some time ago figures of the Party protested against the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' arrest of the director of the propaganda department of the Party who is the managing editor of the organ of the Party on charges of boycotting the "reserve forces" training.

**(KCNA)**

# Pak Jung Hi Puppet Bandits Steeped in Fascist Suppression

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique suppressed those involved in the publication of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" and their families on March 2, following February 28 and March 1, with the first anniversary of the publication of "the declaration" as an occasion.

A foreign press report from Seoul said:

"The watch of the authorities over the families of the defendants involved in the case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation and others involved in it has not been relaxed on March 2. The families of the defendants and defendants without physical restraint are under house arrest as on the previous day".

Noting that the fascist watch by the hangmen over ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, ex-"foreign minister" Chong Il Hyong and believer Ham Sok Hon, publishers of the "declaration," is strict, the foreign press report said:

"Three defendants without physical restraint are under house arrest as on March 1 and a detective is lodging in the reception room of Ham Sok Hon's house from the previous night" to watch him.

It is reported that the south Korean fascist bandits arrested 13 believers in such places as Wonju, Kwangju, Mokpo, Chongju, Taejon, Pusan, Chunchon and Chongsong.

**(KCNA)**

# New Clue to Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique's "Bribing Operation" vis-a-vis US Uncovered

The south Korean puppet clique groomed Kim Han Cho, an agent of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency under the disguise of "businessman", to replace Pak Dong Son who was a chief executor of the "bribing operation" in the United States and continue their "bribing operation" in the US according to a report of the US paper "The New York Times" on February 27 quoted by a foreign press from Washington.

The true colour of Kim Han Cho was laid bare by the testimony of Kim Sang Gun, one of the top bosses of the US branch office of the south Korean puppet CIA who defected to the United States in November last year for fear of manhandling by the puppets after the exposure of the "bribing operation" in the US.

In his testimony before the US federal investigators Kim Sang Gun said that Kim Han Cho was given 600,000 dollars in cash by the south Korean puppet CIA in two allotments for lobbying efforts with the US Congress already in early 1976.

The cash was directly handed him by myself under direct order of Pak Jung Hi puppet, Kim Sang Gun told the federal investigators.

Kim Sang Gun said that he received the money in two instalments from a "senior official" of the south Korean puppet CIA in Seoul.

According to a Jiji report from Washington, the US paper "The Washington Post" March 1 also shed light on the true colour of a new executor of the "bribing operation" in the United States.

The paper said that 600,000 dollars Kim Han Cho received from the south Korean puppet CIA were probably given to US congressmen yet unidentified in the payoff scandal.

Kim Han Cho, the paper continued, visited south Korea several times in 1973 when he was involved in the clandestine activities of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency. Kim Han Cho himself told his US acquaintances that he has known Pak Jung Hi, the boss of the south Korean puppets, for some years and personally met him in Seoul, foreign press reports said.

**(KCNA)**

# *Mauritius Changes in Appearance*

Nine years have passed since the Mauritian people achieved the country's independence on March 12, 1968.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"Newly independent nations which freed themselves from colonial rule must adhere to political independence, build an independent national economy and arm and unite the entire people with the ideas of their leader, if they are to defend and consolidate the already-won independence."**

In the past nine years following independence, the Mauritian people have attained great successes in liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule, consolidating the country's independence, building national economy and national culture and uniting the people under the leadership of Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam.

The government and people of Mauritius set a high goal of rapidly developing the national economy, particularly agriculture, on the basis of the successes already gained and are now waging a vigorous struggle to attain it.

They boost the agricultural production every year by increasing the area under cultivation and introducing advanced methods of farming and new farm machines.

Suger takes up the first place in the country's export items and the volume of its production amounts to hundreds of thousands of tons per annum.

With new factories built and various industrial branches opened, a firm foundation for the development of the national industry is being laid.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Mauritian people who have registered excellent successes in their efforts for building a new society and a new life.

The peoples of the two countries, Korea and Mauritius, have formed an unbreakable bond of friendship for the community of their past position in which they groaned under the imperialist colonial rule and of their present struggle to defend national sovereignty and attain prosperity.

In the future, too, as in the past, the Korean people will continue supporting the Mauritian people's righteous struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve the country's prosperity and strive hard to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them.

**Yun Chi Son**

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